

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

OUR PARTIES AND PUBLIC MEN—THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Taking the result of the late elections, the political position of the President's message and the position of parties in Congress as a standpoint for looking at the prospect around us, we may form some idea of the future. The political situation was never more tame, flat, and devoid of excitement in this country. Never was there such a lack of strong public men, of leading and powerful minds, either to arouse popular fervor on questions already up or to create new stirring issues. It is the same with one party as with the other. The Democrats and Republicans alike are without strong leaders or popular issues.

As President Grant is the head and representative of the dominant Republican party and must be the candidate of that party in 1872, his message may be regarded as a sort of platform on which the Republicans will stand. True, some new issues may be raised between the present time and 1872, either through the course of coming events or by the party in Congress. But we see none at present. Well, what are the Republicans going to make the contest upon? The message of the President to Congress is a highly respectable State document, remarkably conservative and peaceful, but tame and negative. The negro is used up as a political hobby. The war issues have been exhausted. Both the odium and the expected benefits of reconstruction are used up. Reconstruction is virtually finished, and little more can be made out of it. The negroes as well as the white people of the South will henceforth range themselves with political parties on questions affecting their material interests. As to financial questions, neither party has a comprehensive, well defined policy. The rapid payment of the debt, which Mr. Boutwell endeavors to make so much of, through the burdensome taxes wrung from the people, cannot make much political capital for either the Secretary of the Treasury personally or the administration. And as to revenue measures, the Republicans are divided according to the interests of the sections of the country they represent. It is the same in a measure with the Democrats, though they are more united than the Republicans on such measures.

On questions of foreign policy or our relations with foreign countries neither the administration party nor the opposition has any policy to awaken the popular mind. The Alabama claims, the fishery question, and the navigation of the St. Lawrence, which the President has discussed pretty fully in his message, might bring up a popular issue; but we rather think General Grant will not force one, and that the British government is so intent on maintaining peace with this country that these matters will be smoothed over or remain in a quiescent state. The President's mind seems full of the St. Domingo annexation scheme, for it is dwelt on at great length in the message; but there is not enough in that to make any political capital. Indeed, the suspicion is generally entertained that there is a job in the scheme, and that the President, though not a party to it, is misled by those having his confidence.

The annexation idea is always a popular one with the American people, but in the case of St. Domingo they say *cui bono?* or what is to come out of it? The island is naturally very rich, as most tropical countries are; but if there be not the population, or you cannot get the population there to develop this natural richness, where is the value? The St. Domingo question cannot be made a popular one. It is different with Cuba. That island has not only as much natural wealth as St. Domingo, or more, but has all the developed wealth of a prosperous country—most valuable and large productions, a large population, extensive commerce, railroads, telegraphs, great cities, splendid ports, and all the elements of a progressive and civilized country, besides being almost within gunshot of the United States. Then there is the popular sympathy of the American people with their neighbors struggling to shake off the yoke of European despotism and to establish republican institutions. This would be a popular question for the President and his party; but he chooses to ignore Cuba and the Cubans.

Neither one party nor the other has any striking policy on the questions referred to, and both are drifting along lazily on the sluggish stream of used-up political questions. Sometimes the want of stirring issues is compensated for in a measure by the towering position and influence of great party statesmen or leaders. A sort of hero worship may sometimes serve party purposes. Look at the influence General Jackson and Henry Clay had over the people. Such men can inspire enthusiasm in the masses. But at present the country has no such leaders. We are without great men as well as great measures. The most prominent figure among the group of our leading public men is General Grant. His glorious war record gave him that position and made him President. Though he makes a respectable and safe President, he does not show as much ability in politics and statesmanship as in the command of armies. He fails to initiate a policy that would touch the popular heart. Yet he stands like a Goliath above the other prominent men and Presidential aspirants of the Republican party. There are Colfax, Sumner, Boutwell, Butler, and others who aspire to be leaders and statesmen, and who have their eyes fixed on the White House; but there are none of them that merits this distinction. Colfax is simply a local, smooth politician, whose strength lies in a fluent tongue. There is nothing great about him. Sumner is a man of one idea and a theorist—a Republican, and has neither the grasp of mind for a statesman nor the qualities for the chief and leader of a party. Boutwell is a respectable country lawyer and local politician, who became a finance minister by accident, who has had nothing to do but to haul in the enormous revenue imposed by Congress upon the people, and who has shown no remarkable ability either in the Treasury or in the House of Representatives. Butler is more talented and vigor than any of them, but he is reckless, unscrupulous in political affairs, and would be unreliable, if not dangerous, at the helm of State. So we might go on to analyze the character and pretensions of other so-called leaders of the Republican party, and we should find none equal to the political necessities of the time.

Now, then, with regard to the opposition or Democratic party, what great measures or great men do we find in that? Looking over

the whole field we see the withering blight of the dead past—no fresh issues, no new life—nothing to arouse public sentiment. There has appeared to be lately, and particularly in the late elections, some returning life to this once vigorous and powerful party, but its comparative successes arise from a negative and not a positive cause. The dissatisfaction with the Republican party and its growing unpopularity helped the Democrats, and not any positive popularity of their own. They have not presented any policy or issue to stir the popular heart, and seem to have none to offer. Nor have they any towering leaders to arouse the enthusiasm of the people or to organize and consolidate the party. Governor Hoffman, who will be, probably, the Presidential candidate of Tammany, and who is already nominated in different parts of the country, is a safe, prudent, conservative and very respectable man. For negative virtues, if we may call them so, no man could be more unexceptionable. But what is there in the character, history or reputation of the Governor to arouse popular sentiment? Outside of New York who knows anything about him? His public career has been confined to this State, and though he has made a good Governor, the people of other States or sections know little concerning him. Pendleton, of Ohio, is a brilliant man, but out of the question. His antecedents and political and financial theories make him objectionable to a large number of the people. Hanricks, of Indiana, has had a good deal of experience in Congress, and has proved a solid and safe public servant, but there is nothing in him to awaken the enthusiasm of the people. So on to the end of the list of Democratic leaders. With sterility in policy and mediocrity in its leading men what can the Democratic party do? General Grant, then, is the foremost man, and the Republicans have the best chance with him of holding power, but if by chance the Democrats should gain the next Presidential election it will be through the mistakes and unpopularity of the Republicans, and not from any positive merits of their own. What the country really wants are live issues and strong public men.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Canadian authorities will commit a grievous blunder if they act upon the supposition that the fisheries question will for the time be terminated by the stoppage of the bonding facilities hitherto enjoyed by the provinces, or by the exclusion of their vessels from United States waters. These are retaliatory measures which the Canadians, sneer at them as they may, will wince at whenever they are put into operation. The privilege of transporting goods in bond through this country may not be essential to the commercial existence of Ontario, but without it the merchants of that province will be at the mercy of their rivals in Quebec. The Toronto Leader does not magnify the effect of the measure upon the convenience and fortunes of its people when it declares that all their "fortitude" will be required "to support the (Dominion) Government in the policy it may determine to pursue." How long colonial obstinacy and bluster can be relied upon to withstand a pressure which will to some extent crush their material interests, time will determine. For the moment, the Dominion officials assume an air of defiance. They "have no idea of abandoning their present line of policy," an Ottawa despatch informs us. We are quite prepared to believe that they are foolish enough to cling to pretensions which the United States repudiate, and which President Grant avows his purpose to resist.

It is for this aspect of the question that we advise our Canadian neighbors to prepare. They are at liberty to be friendly or unfriendly in their general treatment of American fishermen, and to pursue a generous policy, or a dog-in-the-manger policy, in regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence. These are small matters in comparison with the vital point at stake in the controversy. Their interpretation of the Convention of 1818, so far as it defines the limit within which American fishermen shall not pursue their calling, is an interpretation to which this country will not submit. Neither Great Britain nor the Dominion should delude itself with the idea that a doctrine invented by Nova Scotia pettifoggers, long after the convention had been agreed upon, and by the application of which the most valuable fishing grounds are monopolized by the provincials, ever was or will be acquiesced in by the United States. Its assertion in 1852 brought the two countries to the verge of war; its re-assertion in 1870 brings us face to face with the same contingency. For some years the Reciprocity treaty averted the discussion, but its real character has undergone no change in the interval. The provincial claim, as now asserted, rests altogether upon the rendering of stipulations which were not intended, and cannot be allowed to convert waters that belong as much to ourselves as to the provincials into the exclusive property of the latter. We reject that claim as ungrounded in law, as at variance with the rights of mankind and of nations, and as too absurd and unjust to be tolerated. The time has come when it must be met and disposed of forever. No reciprocity treaty is available to conceal it now. The provinces must practically abandon it, or the Government of this country will be compelled to vindicate its right, and protect an important class of its citizens, who are now sufferers from provincial injustice and rapacity.

The offensive legislation of the Dominion, to which the President adverts in his message, all turns upon the British version of the Convention of 1818. The seizures and forfeitures continually reported are legitimate consequences of the provincial pretension to the exclusive ownership of the waters that are profitable to fishermen. There has been a needless offensiveness in the manner in which British officials have conducted themselves. They have seized vessels without warning. They have forfeited vessels, and stores, and cargoes without regard for equity, and with a sovereign contempt for rights which this country never relinquished. They have at length enforced the most odious provisions of their law, by seizing a Massachusetts schooner, on the pretext, as alleged in Congress, "that she had on board too much provisions for a two months' fishing voyage." The intent of these proceedings it is not difficult to understand. The Dominion Government hoped, by harassing American fishermen, to exact from this country commercial concessions that are essential to the prosperity of the maritime provinces. The effect has been exactly opposite. Even those who were originally friendly to reciprocity refuse to entertain it under circumstances which imply a recognition of Canada's preposterous claim. Our people are heartily with the President in the position he has assumed. They will not only sustain him in the exercise of the power which Congress is asked to confer, but they will require of him a bold assertion of the American interpretation of right, as opposed to the interpretation upheld by the Dominion.

THE FOLLY OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the N. Y. World.

Since the Cunard company withdrew its steamers from Boston, that city has been vainly disquieting itself to get them back again. All the seductive arts of which the Boston mind was capable, from erotic ogling to direct solicitation, have been brought to bear upon the obturate British breast. But the British ear has remained deaf to the voice of the charmer, and the British breast, "fall of sad experience," declines to move "slowly" or otherwise "to the stillness of its rest" in Boston. It is found by sad experience that a city which neither received nor issued any freight, to which no European ever wished to go, and from which the small and rational minority who wished to get away invariably fled to New York as a preliminary to future prearrangements, was not a desirable city to run a line of steamships to. Wherefore Boston mourns for her steamers and refuses to be comforted.

And now it seems that a similar frenzy has ruffled the placid bosom of commercial Philadelphia, and that a "meeting of merchants" has been held to conjure owners of steamships to see their own interests and confer upon the Old World the unspeakable boon of a direct communication with Philadelphia. But we grieve to see that Philadelphia is not wholly unselfish in her desires. She wishes, it is true, to confer upon strangers to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and aliens to the covenant of Penn the happiness of knowing that she exists. But, also and alas, she yearns to work up her own pig-iron into the bowels of the main, and to employ her shipwrights in the construction of vessels upon a Philadelphia modification of the Noachian pattern.

But let the Philadelphians pause in their mad career and consider before they waste their substance for that which, although it be cast upon the waters, will pretty certainly not be read. Let them reflect that steamships are sailed not for glory only, but also for base lucre. The men who manage steamers, being instigated thereto by the devil, manage them partly for their own sakes, and not exclusively for the sake of ministering to the mind diseased of envious towns. As all good Americans when they die go to Paris, all good Philadelphians when they die go to New York. It is not fit that they should be plunged from the gloom of their own sepulchral chamber to the glare of European capitals without the intermediate and preparatory probation which is afforded them by this metropolis. It is necessary for them to buy raiment which bears some similitude to the habit of European men, and to acquire manners which will cause them to be regarded as members of a civilized community. No wise capitalist would project for profit a line of steamers plying to Memphis and old Thebes, to the ruins of Baalbec and the desert of Palmyra. Much less would any rational person adventure his substance in trading to Necropolis and the garden of the souls. If any man should undertake to start a line of steamers to a cemetery, it is easy to predict a speedy separation between that unwise man and his money. While we commend the piety of these Philadelphians, therefore, we are forced to question their perspicacity, and to counsel them to expend their money in embellishing the Sparta they were born to, and not to waste it in profane and vain attempts to establish lines of steamers, or in otherwise converting their sedate, respectable, but lethargic abode into a caricature of the activities, the ambitions, and the greatness of New York. Let them ponder the proverb which assures them that no man is to be called happy until he is dead. Let them solace themselves with meditating how very nearly dead, and therefore how comparatively happy, they already are, and how much more happy they would be their condition if they succeeded in galvanizing themselves into an illusory and burdensome vitality.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL TO STONEWALL JACKSON AT THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE. From the Richmond Whig. The design of erecting a memorial chapel at the Virginia Military Institute, dedicated to the memory of Stonewall Jackson, has met the approval of the public, and the able and indefatigable superintendent, General F. H. Smith, has commenced the work with characteristic energy. The interruption to transportation caused by the flood will necessarily delay the completion of the work till the canal is restored, but, in the meantime, the bricks have been made and much of the preliminary work prepared for active operations in the spring. The structure will be imposing, and, in addition to the sacred purpose to which it will be dedicated, will add largely to the beauty of the Institute buildings. The foundations will be laid of granite, for which the Richmond Granite Company have donated the material. This public-spirited company have, by their liberal and praiseworthy action, entitled themselves to the gratitude and respect of our entire population. The company is composed of Pennsylvania capitalists, who purchased granite quarries on the canal, just above Richmond, in 1867, and have conducted the business ever since on a large scale, filling contracts for the material at St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, and other places. Mr. L. P. Ashmead, one of the company, has spent much time in Virginia since the enterprise was put on foot, and by his excellent bearing and liberal views has made many friends for himself and those he represents.

We should have little hope of a pacific settlement of this question if the Dominion Government were allowed by Great Britain to have its own way. Colonial authorities rely so constantly upon the backing of the parent State that they sometimes forget to calculate consequences. With the British Government the case is different. Its sense of responsibility leads it to be cautious, and we shall not be surprised if Earl Kimberley rebuke the Ottawa politicians for reviving a quarrel which England is ill prepared to meet. Her rulers and people have too many important matters in hand to waste time or temper over the provincial claim to fish. It is, however, the duty of President Grant, in communicating with the British Government, to present the case in its broadest aspect. Russia objects to the operation of a treaty concerning whose construction there is no doubt. The United States owe to themselves a distinct declaration that they discard as untenable the British version of the convention respecting the fisheries, and that they are not willing to tolerate the enforcement of that version by Dominion officials. We look to London, not Ottawa, for an answer.

REPUBLICAN CRITICISM OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

From Harper's Weekly.

The free Republican criticisms of the administration have had one signal effect. They have demonstrated the hearty hold of the administration upon the public mind. Not one of those critics, except the Chicago Tribune, is disposed to look for reform beyond the Republican organization, and none of them expect it of the Democratic party. There are always orators and writers enough to glorify the situation, and we are therefore very much obliged to those other observers who show us what remains to be done. There are two kinds of travellers: those who prefer to sit around the camp-fire, and to tell the brave story of the journey; and those who look to see how the camp may be made more secure, and where to-morrow's path must be. Both dispositions are equally observable in public affairs; and nobody should be more heartily welcomed by a party than the critic, and even the grumbler. The old king had a skull laid beside his plate at the banquet. If the old Democratic party had encouraged criticism instead of servility, it would have been much wiser, and of a much longer life. It is a great mistake to try to imitate the Democratic method in the Republican organization. There are a thousand reasons why it could not be done. There is one all-sufficient reason why it should not be done. It would destroy the party.

Since the election, which has shown, despite every degree of jealousy, discontent, and serious difference, that the Republican ascendancy is virtually unshaken, two things become clearer. First, a general feeling that the President will be renominated by the party; and second, that harmony upon every essential point is not impracticable. Entire harmony there cannot, of course, be. We, for instance, who advocate a civil service reform do not expect that Congress will at once pass a law which will wholly satisfy all our views. But we do expect to see the sentiment of the party more and more definitely declared for that reform, and we certainly do not expect it from another possible party. So the protectionists and the free-traders, or revenue reformers, will not expect to have all their views embodied in the policy of the party; but each may justly expect a concession from the other. The World says that free trade is a motto nailed to the Democratic mast, and the party will go into the campaign of 1872 with that cry. We cannot, of course, regard the World as the best authority for the Democratic policy; but any party which, in the present condition of the country, declares for free trade and direct taxation will not elect a Protectionist in 1872. Undoubtedly the Democratic party will put into its next Presidential platform some fine phrases about free trade. But its orators upon the Pennsylvania stump, for instance, will not enlarge upon that plank.

We expect that the course of the administration and of Congress during the winter will tend to a rapid union of all Republican differences. We have a right to believe that the months since the adjournment will have shown Congress that the country wishes, first of all, peace at home and abroad; then financial relief; and, as a security of that and of the general honesty and economy of administration, a weakening of the system of patronage which now holds and abuses the civil service. In the State of New York there is, and has been for some time, a deep and bitter difference in the Republican party. It is in every way humiliating and harmful. But it cannot be healed until its cause is removed. And that cause is not a person but a system. It is patronage which is responsible for the discord of the party. If the Senators and Representatives of New York could truly say with Mr. Mundella that they had not the slightest personal influence in the appointment of the least officer in the civil service, and the same were true of local and State Representatives, the party would be entirely harmonious; and we might say of any of our various departments as Mr. Mundella said of the Post Office in England, that it was the most efficient and economical institution in the country. The New York difference can be reconciled if Congress will thus lead the way.

Financial relief can be, and we have no doubt will be, found in a policy of reducing internal taxation to a few luxuries, and in adjusting the tariff to a revenue standard, while the burden of the debt is removed from this generation. That this is the settled wish of the country there can be no doubt. Nor is there any question that a tranquil and efficient session devoted to easing the public burdens, rather than to Buncombe eloquence, would be most advantageous to the party. The difficulty with the last session was that Congress seemed to have no perception of the national wishes, and went feeling and talking along in a rather resultless way. It can no longer say that it does not know what the country wishes. Plainly it wishes Republican ascendancy, with economical and efficient administration. It expects a tariff, and it also expects the abolition of the income tax and the reduction of other taxation to a very considerable amount. There are entire confidence and the most general industrial activity throughout the country, and we hope that the party leaders will speak plainly, not fearing to recommend positive measures of reform, and trusting to the general intelligence of the people.

The criticism of which we have spoken has been of undoubted service. Yet the President would do the country and the criticizing Republican press injustice if he supposed that it proceeded from serious distrust of him. It is long since there has been so pure an administration as that of General Grant, or one more sincerely and unspontaneously devoted to the public welfare.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870. The annual meeting for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock P. M. 12 S 911 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

HATCHER'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Inexpensive—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—Does not contain Lead nor any Violent Poison to injure the Hair or System. Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (47 27 m71)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 121 6W Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS. OFFICE—No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1870. NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Department of Highways, for labor done or material furnished during the year 1870, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 15th day of December, in order that they may receive the proper attention of the Committee on Highways. MAHLON H. DICKINSON, 12 2 111 Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE. To be held at the MARKET HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE. An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of the Bazaar will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau. ADELE PICOT, President, 12 2 111 C. JACOB, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

PROPOSALS FOR THE RESECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE RESECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1870. Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until the 15th of Dec. 1870, for the following materials and labor: 1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard. 2. For concrete, per cubic foot. 3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls. 4. For brick, laid in the walls, per 1000. 5. For unredded granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind. 6. For unredded marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind. 7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of seven weight. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing Supplies to the Board of Public Education" will be received at the Office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, addressed to the undersigned, until TUESDAY, December 13th, 1870, 12 o'clock P. M., for the supply of all BOOKS and STATIONERY to be used in the Public Schools of Philadelphia during the year 1871. The proposals must state the price and quality of the Books and articles of Stationery proposed to be furnished, and accompanied by a sample of each item. The Committee reserve the right to reject a sample not in accordance with samples. A list of books, etc., as authorized by the Board can be seen at the Secretary's Office. By order of the Committee on Supplies. N. J. HOFFMAN, Chairman. 11 16, 23, 30, D 12

LOOKING CLASSES, ETC. STRICTLY OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices. ALL THE NEW CHROMOS OF Europe and America. SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day. Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS. GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS. No. 816 CHESNUT STREET. BRICKMAKERS' CLAY-SPADES AND TOOLS. Miller's make, No. 309 S. FIFTH Street, 129 1111. OYSTER KNIVES OF FINE Cast Steel. No. 309 S. FIFTH ST. JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Oysters, Pickling, etc. No. 109 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. 11 2

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT. The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company OF PHILADELPHIA, IN THIS New Marble Fire-proof Building, Nos. 323-331 CHESTNUT Street. Capital subscribed, \$1,000,000; paid, \$600,000. COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATS, COIN, DEBS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates. The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-FIRE-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$15 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe. INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent. The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals. N. B. BROWN, President. C. H. CLARK, Vice President. ROBERT PATRICKSON, Secretary and Treasurer. DIRECTORS: N. B. Brown, Stephen A. Caldwell, Clarence H. Clark, George F. Fyler, John Welsh, Henry C. Gibson, Charles Macalester, J. Guthrie Fell, Edward W. Clark, J. Guthrie Fell, Henry Pratt McKean. (5 13 1111)

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NEW PUBLICATIONS. WHAT CHANGED GUY DENNIS; or, Life at School. 16mo, 30 cents. DAY'S AT MILLGATE; or, Lame Johnnie's Holiday. 18mo, 35 cents. "Story of a pleasant summer vacation spent on the banks of the Clyde." GREAT THINGS DONE BY LITTLE PEOPLE. 18mo, 40 cents. "A valuable book for children, giving an account of 'Little Heroes'—'Cheer Little People,' 'Missionary Children,' 'Little Martyrs,' etc." ALONE IN LONDON. 18mo, 126 pages, 60 cents. Just published and for sale by the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, 1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. 11 30 1111

STOVES, RANGES, ETC. THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA. IRON FOUNDERS. (Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson.) Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHEN, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE. FOUNDRY, Second and Midway Streets. OFFICE, 209 North Second Street. FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent. EDWARD B. SMITH, Treasurer. JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager. ART EXHIBITION. ON FIRE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASBELL'S GALLERY No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET. BRAN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS OF Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Cologne, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Bamberg, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege, Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc., etc. Complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA